

Units 7-9

Revision C

Vocabulary:

rubbish = trash	قمامة	pacemaker	منظم لضربات القلب
a well-known fact	حقيقة معروفة	limbs	الأطراف
inject	يحقن	injection	حقنة
germs	الجراثيم	bacteria	البكتيريا

Prepositions and Expressions:

go around the earth	تدور حول الأرض	send a satellite into space	يُرسل قمر صناعي للفضاء
take ... back to	يُعيد ... الي	reply on a mobile phone	ترد علي هاتفك المحمول
be controlled by	يتم التحكم فيها بواسطة	in this way	بهذه الطريقة
will be reduced by	سيتم تقليلها عن طريق	is currently being used	يتم استخدامها حاليا
people with heart problems	الأشخاص الذين يعانون من مشاكل في القلب	be connected to the brain	تكون متصلة بالمخ
put a device into the ear	يقوم بوضع جهاز في الأذن	operate on	يجري عملية علي (شخص)

Words & Opposites:

fortunately	لحسن الحظ	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
send	يرسل	receive	يستقبل
correct	صحيح	incorrect	غير صحيح
complete	كامل	incomplete	غير كامل
trained	مُدَرَّب	untrained	غير مُدَرَّب
connected	متصل	disconnected	غير متصل
push	يدفع/يضغط	pull	يجذب

Definitions:

complex معقد	consisting of many connected parts that are difficult to understand or explain
human بشري	belonging to or relating to people
inject يحقن	put a medicine into your body using a special needle
limb أحد الأطراف	an arm or leg
pacemaker منظم لضربات القلب	a small machine that is put into someone's heart to help it beat regularly
tiny صغير جداً	very small

Derivatives:

verb	noun	adjective
connect يوصل	connection اتصال	connected متصل
	complexity تعقيد	complex معقد
	technology التكنولوجيا	technological تكنولوجي/تقني
	efficiency كفاءة	efficient كفء
	surgeon جراح	surgical جراحي
	surgery جراحة/عيادة	
	smartness ذكاء	smart ذكي
suggest يقترح	suggestion اقتراح	suggested مُقترح

Words and Meanings:

fail = stop working يتوقف عن العمل	fortunately = luckily لحسن الحظ
correct = right صحيح	tiny = very small صغير جداً
orbit = go round يدور حول	danger = hazard خطر
continue = go on يستمر	closer = nearer أقرب
return = go back يعود	reduce = make less يقلل

The Listening Text

Journalist : I've heard that there is a lot of rubbish in space. Is that correct?

Scientist : Yes, it is. The first man in space was on Vostok I, which launched from earth in 1961. Since that time, around 7,000 spaceships and satellites have been sent into space. It's a well-known fact that not all parts of a spaceship return to earth. A lot of parts stay in space and continue to orbit the Earth. Satellites also break or stop working. So all of these parts become rubbish.

Journalist : Is it possible that spaceships or astronauts could be hit by this space rubbish? That would be very dangerous, wouldn't it?

Scientist : Yes, it is possible. It is thought that there are about 18,000 large objects going around the earth. Most of this is space rubbish. But it is believed that there are thousands of smaller objects too. These travel very fast. A spaceship can be badly damaged or fail if it is hit by one of these objects.

Journalist : That is a huge amount of space rubbish! Can you tell us what would happen if an object hit the space station, for example?

Scientist : The astronauts are trained for this situation. If there is a problem, they will be taken back to earth. This almost happened in 2015. The astronauts were told that the space station might be hit by space rubbish in 90 minutes' time. They were ready to leave the space station, but fortunately, it was not hit.

Journalist : What can be done to help this situation in the future? Can the space rubbish be removed?

Scientist : Many ideas have been suggested. One idea is to push the rubbish far out into space, where it cannot damage anything. Another idea is to send a special spaceship into space that has a net. The space rubbish can then be caught using the net. The rubbish is then taken closer to the earth, where it will be burned.

Journalist : They are interesting ideas! Thank you very much.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-1961 is the year that a man first (was hit by space rubbish – collected space rubbish – went into space – died in space).
- 2-If there is a problem on the space station, astronauts will (be taken back to earth – land on the moon – destroy the space station – replace the space station).
- 3-We understand from the passage that Vostok I is a (name of an astronaut – name of a planet – spaceship – spacelab).
- 4-To solve the problem of space rubbish, scientists could (push the rubbish far out into space – burn the rubbish – stop travelling to space – recycle the rubbish).
- 5-Scientists estimate that there are about 18,000 large objects (hitting space ships – sent into space – going around the earth – falling into the sea).

6-A lot of parts of spaceships don't return to earth because they (explode in space – continue to orbit the earth – don't work well – melt in space).

Answer the following questions:

7-Wh didn' the astronauts have to leave the space station in 2015?

8-How many spaceshis and satellites have been sent into space?

9-What does the underlined word "that" refer to?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) Prepared for immediate activity b) fast

Read the following passage carefully:

Fast Forward:

You are driving your smart car along the main road from Cairo to Aswan when something goes wrong with the engine. You do not know what the problem is, but you do not need to worry. The engine will be examined by the computer in your car, which will find the cause of the problem. The computer will then connect to the internet to find the distance to the nearest garage where your car can be repaired.

An email will then be sent to the garage to check that it has the parts that are needed for your car. If the garage has these, you will receive an email asking when you would like to take your car to the garage so the parts can be replaced. When you are not driving your car, you can reply on your mobile phone, which will email your message to the garage. In this way, your car's engine problems can be solved.

Imagine that someone wants to drive a car faster than the rules say that you can. In a smart car, this cannot happen. The speed of the car is controlled by a special device. It does not matter what you do, it will be impossible to drive faster than what the device tells the engine. Experts have found that the number of serious road accidents will be reduced by this device, and thousands of lives will be saved every year.

Is this just science fiction? No, the second device is currently being used. You can find information about it on the internet. The first device is likely to be used in a few years' time. In the future, it will be possible for technology to be used by everyone to solve engine problems and to keep everyone safe.

Choose the correct answer:

1-When something goes wrong with the engine, it will be examined by (the driver – the mechanic – the computer – a policeman) which will find the cause of the problem.

2-You cannot drive faster than the rules say that you can because the (steering wheel – speed – tyres - driver) of the car is controlled by a special device.

3-When you take your car to the garage, the parts can be (replaced – sold – bought – destroyed).

4-The nearest garage will check that it has the (devices – parts – computers - engines) that are needed for your car.

5-The underlined word "**this**" refers to (repairing your car – the garage – the computer – driving faster than the rules say that you can).

6-Using modern technology in cars helps to (increase road accidents – save lives – reduce the number of drivers – increase traffic problems).

Answer the following questions:

7-How can computers help drivers in a car?

8-How do you think that drivers will be helped by technology in the future?

9-What do you think the police can do to reduce the number of road accidents?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

a) at the present time

b) a place where cars can be repaired

Extra Reading

Medical Robots:

What is the future of medicine? Many people believe that technology will be used a lot more to help people in the future. Technology has already been used in medicine for many years. A **pacemaker** is a small device that can help people with heart problems. People can have them put into their hearts to help **them** to beat regularly. Small devices can also be put into People's ears. They are connected to the brain and help deaf people to hear.

Many **complex** operations are also being done using technology. These devices have cameras that help the surgeon to see parts of the body that are very small, and they help to reduce the amount of the body that has to be cut in an operation. This helps the patient to recover more quickly.

People who have lost an arm or a leg can also use modern technology. They can have an electronic leg or arm, which can be moved like a normal **limb**. In the future, more electronic parts of the body might be made in this way.

Soon it is believed that **tiny** robots, which are smaller than a millimetre across, will be **injected** inside people's bodies. Medicines can then be carried by the robots to the parts of the body that need them, so there will be fewer side effects.

Robots are also being used to clean hospital rooms. They are very efficient at killing germs and they help to reduce infections. Other robots are used in hospitals to mix medicines or to carry heavy patients who cannot walk. They may not look like **human** doctors or nurses, but one day we will probably be used to seeing robots in our hospitals.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-A pacemaker helps people with (kidney – lung – liver – heart) problems.
- 2-When patients visit a hospital, they might see robots (painting hospital walls – cleaning hospital rooms – watching TV movies – punishing lazy doctors).
- 3-Deaf people can hear with the help of small devices put into their (ears – hearts – noses – eyes).
- 4-The underlined word "**them**" refers to (people – pacemakers – hearts – surgeons).
- 5-Robots can be used to (kill germs – help doctors – carry heavy people – replace nurses) who cannot walk.
- 6-Injecting tiny robots into people's bodies to carry medicines to the parts that need them will (reduce side effects – increase infection – frighten hospital visitors – increase side effects).

Answer the following questions:

- 7-Which parts of the body are helped by the electronic devices described in the passage?
- 8-In what ways can surgeons be helped by robots?
- 9-Why might tiny robots be put into people in the future?
- 10-Find words in the passage which mean:
 - a) a machine controlled by a computer and used to perform jobs automatically.
 - b) to get back health

Exercise on Grammar:

- 1-Carbon dioxide (takes – took – is taken – taking) and oxygen is produced by trees.
- 2-Noise pollution in cities is often (to reduce – reduced – been reduced – reducing) by trees.
- 3-Some trees (is produced – is being produced – has been produced – produce) more than a million seeds every year.
- 4-Trees are usually (killing – killed – being killed – to kill) by insects, disease or people, not old age.
- 5-People (have grown – have been grown – are growing – are grown) trees in gardens for thousands of years.
- 6-We can't go into the living room because we (have it – have had it – are having it – had it) decorated.
- 7-Khaled is not here at the moment because he (is getting – gets – has got – had got) his hair cut.
- 8-The farmer is getting his horse (check – checking – checked – to check) by the vet.
- 9-Our windows were dirty so we (were having – had – have – don't have) them cleaned.
- 10-The teacher could not read Amal's writing, so he got her (written – write – to write – writing) it again.
- 11-Energy (produces – produced – is produced – is producing) when the light from the sun reaches the earth.
- 12-To use solar energy, special glass (uses – used – is using – is used).

13-Sunlight is captured by the glass before it is changed into electricity.

13-Special glass (collects – is collected – was collected – collecting) heat and warms water in people's homes.

14-The main problem **with** solar energy is that the sun (does not produce – is not produced – can't be produced – aren't produced) the same quantity of energy all the time.

15-No man (sends – has sent – has been sent – will be sending) to Mars yet.

Practice Test 3a

A-Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer:

1-Hala's cousin (is going to be taken – will take – is going to take – will be taking) to the station so he can take the train to Alexandria.

2-Today is the tenth (antiquity – anniversary – date – year) of when we moved into our house.

3-Drive carefully here because the road (was repaired – is repairing – is being repaired – is repaired).

4-The (district – long – far – distance) between Aswan and Luxor is about 200 kilometres.

5-All the cakes in that shop (made – were making – have been made – have made) by my aunt. She works there.

6-Ships can see where to go at night and in bad weather because they have (radar – rafts – poles – positions).

7-Those men (are decorating – were being decorated – have been decorating – were decorating) our house yesterday morning.

8-The secretary (interrupted – interpreted – broke – invited) the teacher's lesson to say that he had an important phone call.

9-The police said that the windows (broke – had broken – have broken – had been broken) before the thieves went into the building.

10-The policeman (threatened – warned – offered – shouted) to arrest the man because he was scaring people.

11-My mother (got – made – had – let) me to help her do the shopping this morning.

12-Cancer is a terrible (toxic – ill – sick – illness) that people of any age can get.

13-Leila usually (has her teeth checked – checks her teeth – has checked her teeth – get her teeth checked) twice a year.

14-Our house has been much less hot since my father (put – did – installed – made) air conditioning.

- 15-Wait there and I'll (have – get – let – make) Yasser to help you with those bags.
- 16-(Gram – Graph – Gravity – Space) makes things fall to the ground on earth.
- 17-Around six hours a day (spent – are to spend – are spending – are spent) checking emails in many offices.
- 18-You must be careful when you take that medicine because it may have side (affects – effects – affection – effective).
- 19-The new building will be used (to – with – at – by) young children who do not go to school yet.
- 20-I didn't like the soup without salt. I thought it was (tasted – tasty – teased – tasteless).
- 21-That old hotel (could use – could be using – could be used – could have used) as a museum in the future.
- 22-It is amazing how some animals can (survive – survey – alive – die) in the desert.
- 23 -Our house (hasn't been – hasn't – hadn't been – won't have) decorated yet.
- 24-Scientists think that there is a (join – connected – link – secret) between pollution and climate change.
- 25 -My father (got – had – has – caused) me tidy my room this morning.
- 26-It is not always easy to get a mobile phone (sign – noise – signal – side) in the desert.
- 27-I usually (make my hair – have cut my hair – get my hair – have my hair cut) once a month.
- 28-You must work hard for the exam or you might (fail – feel – fall – fill).
- 29-You can (printing your name – have put your name – get your name printed – get printed your name) on a T-shirt in that shop.
- 30-There is water on the floor. There must be a (luck – lock – leak – lake) from the washing machine.

B) Reading Comprehension

How would you feel about travelling into space for six months to live on a planet that is 400 million kilometres from earth? And how would you feel if you had been told that you could never return? That is what is planned for people who are going on the Mars One mission in 2031. Surprisingly, 200,000 applications have been received from people who want to join the mission, even though they know that they will never see earth again.

The people who want to go to Mars say that their plan is not very different from the first Europeans who went to America, or the thousands of people who have left their countries because of war or disease. They also knew that their new lives would be difficult, and that they would probably never see their countries again.

A hundred people who want to go to Mars have been chosen to start special training to see who is suitable. Scientists will get the people to live in a small living space for a long time, without seeing any friends or family. This will be similar to what they can expect on Mars.

The launch will have a crew of just four people for the long journey into space. A special *settlement* will be built on Mars where food will be grown and the four people will live and work. It won't be an easy life: there will be very little water, they will have to grow their own food and the planet is known for its giant dust storms. Despite these problems, for some fearless pioneers, it is a challenge they cannot refuse.

Choose the correct answer:

1-How many people will be sent to Mars in 2031?

- a) 200,000 b) 100 c) 4 d) 400

2-Why did the people decide to travel to Mars?

- a) They want to see if they can survive there. B) They want to see the dust storms.
c) Scientists made them go there. d) They don't like earth.

3-What is the main idea of the text?

- a) One day, we will all live on Mars. b) Life on Mars will be very difficult.
c) The people who go to Mars will be famous. d) Life on Mars will never be possible.

4 -What does the word settlement mean?

- a) a farm b) a place where a group of people live
c) a factory d) a rocket

5 -What does the underlined it refer to?

- a) an offer to go to Mars b) a six-month journey into space
c) time spent with three other people d) an offer to send in an application

Answer the following questions:

6-How would you feel if someone told you that you could never return to earth?

7-How did people who wanted to go to Mars describe their mission?

8-Do you think that many people will live on Mars in the future? Why/Why not?

9-How many applicants applied to join the mission?

10-How far is Mars from earth?

- a) 400,000,000 kms b) 400,000 kms c) 4,000,000 kms d) 2,000,000 kms

The Novel

a) Choose the correct answer:

1-What do Sapt and Rassendyll find when they return to the lodge in the forest?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) The body of the King | b) The body of Josef |
| c) The Duke | d) An empty house |

2-Why does Rassendyll have to continue pretending to be the King?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a) Because the real King has been kidnapped. | B) Because he enjoys it. |
| c) Because Sapt wants him to become King. | D) Because the Princess asks him. |

3-Why can't the Duke kill the real King?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| a) He is already dead. | B) Because then Rassendyll stays as the King. |
| c) He doesn't know where he is. | D) Because he loves his half-brother. |

4-Why does Duke Michael want Rassendyll to meet his special soldiers?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) He wants to be friendly. | B) He wants to frighten Rassendyll. |
| c) He wants them to work for Rassendyll. | D) He wants Rassendyll to give them a job. |

b)Answer the following questions:

1-Do you agree that Rassendyll was lucky? Why? / Why not

2-What do you think might have happened if Sapt and Fritz had been poisoned like the King?

3-Why do you think that Sapt and Rassendyll left the palace through a secret tunnel?

C) Writing

Finish the following dialogue:

Hazem and Imad are talking about revising.

Hazem: I've heard that you always revise at night. (1) _____?

Imad : Yes, that's right.

Hazem: (2) _____?

Imad : One advantage is that it is much quieter at night.

Hazem: (3) _____.

It is quieter then. (4) _____?

Imad : A negative side is that I feel tired the next day.

Hazem: Yes, I'm sure you feel tired. It's harder to remember things at night, isn't it?

Imad : (5) _____. I remember things better then.

Hazem: Well, we all have different ways to revise!

Imad : (6) _____.

Write a paragraph of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

- a) A description of a journey into space
- b) The advantages and disadvantages of artificial intelligence

Translation

Translate into Arabic:

1-Scientific research is very important, as it paves the way towards a better life.

2-Everyone should play a positive role in developing our country and achieving progress.

Translate into Arabic:

- 1-يستطيع رواد الفضاء ممارسة رياضة انعدام الوزن أثناء مهمتهم في الفضاء
- 2-لم يعد الفضاء غامضاً بفضل المجهودات العظيمة للعلماء.

Practice Test 3b

A-Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-We don't know much about the bottom of the oceans because some of them have not been (explained – explored – existed – found).
- 2-I can't wait for the holidays. My parents (are taken – are taking – will have been taken – take) my sisters and me to our favourite beach!
- 3-That is a (giant – mass – hostile – tiny) hotel! It's the biggest building in the city.
- 4-A new school (will build – was building – is building – is being built) near my home and it will be open next year.
- 5-The colour of this new car is (ideal – hopeless – horrible – ordinary). I don't like it at all.
- 6-Hundreds of sailing boats (can be seen – are seen – could be seen – were being seen) from the beach yesterday. They looked really lovely.
- 7-It takes many hours for the rocket to (get – go – reach – travel) the Space Station.
- 8-The teacher says that a new subject (is taught – will be taught – will teach – is going to teach) next week.

- 9-The rocket will be (launched – taken – kept – led) into space tomorrow morning.
- 10-Our rubbish (are collected – is collected – was collecting – is collecting) every week.
- 11-You should only phone 123 in a/an (emotion – emergency – ambulance – situation).
- 12-A lot more birds (have been seen – have seen – had been seen – saw) on the shore this year.
- 13-I can't talk to you now because I am (about – off – over – away) to go out.
- 14-We can't get on the plane yet because it (is cleaning – is cleaned – has been cleaned – is being cleaned).
- 15-We can't play this computer game because the (contents – crew – crops – controls) don't work.
- 16-When the police arrived at the bank, they realised that the money (had taken – has been taken – had been taken – has taken).
- 17-The teacher asked us to discuss the pros and (benefits – cons – advantages – content) of artificial intelligence.
- 18-That new mobile phone is (so – such – too – enough) expensive for me to buy.
- 19-(Physics – Chemicals – Geography – Political Science) is the study of energy, light etc.
- 20-The bridge (that – to which – where – what) is near my house is more than two hundred years old.
- 21-The police do not know the (challenge – reason – cause –benefit) of the accident in the street yesterday.
- 22-Mariam (got – had – cleaned – got cleaned) the windows yesterday. They look nice and clean now!
- 23-The light from the sun that damages our skin is (interrupted – informed – irrational – invisible). You can't see it.
- 24-Yesterday, we (have had – have – have to have – had to have) our roof repaired after the storm.
- 25-We get the signal for our mobile phones from that tall (match – mast – maze – post) on the hill.
- 26-I didn't understand the homework so I (had - got – was having - was had) my friend to help me.
- 27-I like to do (loyal – freelance – voluntary – hopeful) work at the hospital. I don't get paid, but I enjoy helping the people there.
- 28-The teacher (got – caused – had – allowed) us copy the notes from the blackboard.
- 29-Fawzi enjoys working at the hotel, but the (downside – upside – benefit – pros) is that it is a long way from his home.
- 30- (Neither – Both – Either – All) of my parents are at home today because they are at work.

B)Reading Comprehension

Most people know that the first man on the moon was Neil Armstrong in 1969. However, since that time, the moon has been visited by eleven other men but they are not so famous. Who were these other space pioneers?

In 1969, four months after Neil Armstrong and his colleague Buzz Aldrin stayed on the surface of the moon for 21 hours, Alan Bean and Pete Conrad spent two days there. Bean is also an artist, and is the only

person on earth who is able to paint space scenes that he had actually seen. In 1971, Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchel went on a mission to study earthquakes on the moon (known as moon quakes). Shepard also enjoyed a game of golf there: because there is very little gravity, he hit the ball farther than any professional golf player on earth!

Seven months later, two more astronauts stayed for nearly three days on the moon. David Scott and James Irwin took along a special *vehicle* which meant they could travel around. They returned to earth with many moon rocks. In 1972, John Young and Charles Duke landed in the moon's mountains for the first time.

The moon was last visited at the end of 1972. Eugene Cernan and Harrison Schmitt explored the moon for three days, longer than any other astronaut. Schmitt was a geologist before he became an astronaut and he did a number of scientific experiments there. Before they returned to earth, Cernan wrote his daughter's name on the moon's surface. There is no weather on the moon, so he knew that there was nothing that would wear the letters away. They are probably there today!

There are now plans to get astronauts to visit the moon again, although nobody knows when this might be.

Choose the correct answer:

1-Why are Alan Bean's paintings special?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a) They were painted on the moon. | B) They were painted in space. |
| c) He is the only artist who has been to space. | D) You can only see them on the moon. |

2-Why is it likely that you can still read the name of Eugene Cernan's daughter on the moon today?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| a) The letters are very big. | B) The letters were written in rocks. |
| c) There is little that will remove the letters. | D) His colleague was a geologist. |

3-Why do you think that some of the astronauts played golf and wrote names on the surface of the moon?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| a) They were very important experiments. | B) They wanted to have fun. |
| c) Scientists on earth got them to do these. | D) They behaved badly. |

4-Why do you think that astronauts were sent to the moon?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) To punish them. | B) To do scientific experiments. |
| c) To test weightless sports. | D) To test zero-gravity living. |

5-What does the underlined word they refer to?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) the astronauts | b) the spaceships |
| c) the moon's weather | d) the letters on the surface |

6-What do you think the word vehicle means?

- a) something used to carry people or things
- b) a type of spaceship
- c) a rocket
- d) a type of satellite

Answer the following questions:

7-Why do you think that no astronaut has visited the moon since 1972?

8-What was Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchel's mission on the moon?

9-Do you think that the moon will be visited again in the future? Why/Why not?

10-How long did Neil Armstrong stay on the moon?

The Novel:

Choose the correct answer.

1-What did Rassendyll do to surprise Sapt and the Marshal when they first arrived in Strelsau?

- a) He wanted to ride through the old town alone.
- B) He wanted to lead all the soldiers.
- c) He wanted to meet Duke Michael.
- D) He wanted to marry Princess Flavia.

2-What did Princess Flavia think of the King (Rassendyll) after the coronation?

- a) She thought that he was the same.
- B) She thought that he had changed.
- c) She knew that he wasn't the King.
- D) She didn't like him.

3-How do Sapt and Rassendyll leave the palace?

- a) through the city walls
- b) through a large gate
- c) through a secret passage
- d) through a cave

4-Who are the Six Men?

- a) They are the King's special soldiers.
- B) They are the Duke's best friends.
- c) They are the Duke's special soldiers.
- D) They are men who work for Colonel Sapt.

Answer the following questions:

1-Why do you think that Rassendyll remembered very little of the coronation?

2-Why do you think that Rassendyll says that a pretend King's life is harder than a real King's?

3-Do you think it was a good idea for Rassendyll to give due care to the poor? Why?

C)Writing

Finish the following dialogue:

Azza and Radwa are talking about space travel.

Azza I think that more money should be spent on exploring space.

Radwa Why? (I) _____?

Azza One advantage is that we can learn more about the earth by learning about other

planets.

Radwa I think that one day, everyone will travel to space.

Azza (2) _____. Not everyone will want to go to space.

Radwa Are there any disadvantages to space travel?

Azza (3) _____?

Radwa Yes, it is very expensive. However, I've heard that without space travel, we would not have a lot of the technology that we use every day. (4) _____.

Azza Yes, that's correct. A lot of the technology that we use was first used on spaceships.

Radwa (5) _____?

Azza Yes. An example is sat-nav systems in people's cars. Satellites were first used to send information about spaceships.

Radwa My father's car has sat-nav. I think it's very useful.

Azza (6) _____. I think it's useful, too.

Write an email to a friend of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

Your name is Reda. Your friend's name is Essmat. His/Her address is Essmat@newmail.com.

a) Why people have always wanted to explore new places

b) What you think of science fiction

Translate into Arabic:

1-Mariam and Ahmed had their teeth checked by the dentist last Tuesday

2-The government is trying to improve the educational system to keep up with world challenges.

Translate into English:

نحن نعلم الآن أن الزروع والأشجار يستمدون غذائهم من الهواء والتربة.
التكنولوجيا الحديثة سلاح ذو حدين لذا يجب أن تستعمل بحرص.

Don't complain about yesterday. Make a better tomorrow by making the most of today.